

Her son, Dr. Grant Sanger of New York, said, "She knew all the famous radical leaders"—Samuel Gompers, Eugene Debs and the rest. They would say, "Margaret, come and join us. Once the labor unions reach what they want or woman suffrage is here, we'll get birth control her entire life," Dr. Sanger said of his mother.

"I just don't have the feeling we can control the population explosion, she said a few years ago. "I don't see how we can control the birth rate until we get the government to agree that this is something which should be taken up seriously.

"Other countries feel that if our government is against it, it must be bad. Americans would be much more acceptable when they go abroad to work on the problem if we could get our government to approve it—perhaps under some such term as population control."

Challenged Eisenhower

Mrs. Sanger once challenged former President Eisenhower to

government to approve it—perhaps under some such term as population control.”

Challenged Eisenhower

Mrs. Sanger once challenged former President Eisenhower to debate the issue that birth control is a proper concern of government. She was the first woman to address the Upper House of the Japanese Parliament and set up a clinic in that country in 1955.

Aside from her son, Grant, a surgeon on the faculty of the Columbia Medical School, Mrs. Sanger is survived by another son, Stuart, a Tucson physician, and a brother, Robert Higgins, a former football star and coach at Pennsylvania State University. Dr. Sanger said his mother, ill for some time, died of heart held Thursday in Tucson. Burial will follow in the private family plot at Fishkill, N. Y.

Memorial services will be held at 11 a.m. Wednesday, Sept. 21, in New York.

Margaret Sanger, In Birth Control,

TUCSON, Ariz. (P)—Margaret Sanger, a world-recognized leader in birth control since 1915, died in a Tucson nursing home Tuesday at 82.

Her fight for the legalization of birth control measures brought controversy. But in later years she won the praise of world leaders.

Although the U. S. government never honored her, Mrs. Sanger was awarded the Third Class Order of the Precious Crown by the Japanese government last year and was praised by many nations.

Madam B. K. Nehru, wife of the Indian ambassador to the

United States, said: "This woman has helped assure cent life for millions of n and, through mothers, kind."

She was the widow of facturer J. Noah Slee, mained known as M Sanger, widow of New artist William Sanger, she married in 1900.

Indicted in 1915

In 1915 she was indicted sending birth control information through the mails. The indictment was dropped after were sent to President Wilson by friends of Mrs.

From Our Early Files

Sanger, Leader of Birth Control, Dies at 82

States, said: "This little and her planned parenthood movement has helped assure a de-

movement. She was arrested in Brooklyn for millions of mothers N. Y., in 1916 for conducting a through mothers, man- a birth control institute. While her case was appealed and the judgment against her was sustained, was the widow of manu- N. Y., in 1916 for conducting a J. Noah Slee, but re- ment against her was sustained, known as Margaret the ultimate victory was hers widow of New York because the decision opened the William Sanger, whom way for physicians to give birth died in 1900. control advice to their patients.

Indicted in 1915

she was indicted for birth control information in the mails. The indictment was dropped after protests to President Woodrow Wilson and friends of Mrs. Sanger.

She organized the first American birth control conference in New York City in 1921.

On a world tour in 1922 she took the gospel of planned parenthood to many nations. She organized the World Population Conference at Geneva in 1924.

She wrote a number of books on birth control, including one titled, "What Every Girl Should Know." She was editor and publisher for many years by a publication titled "The Woman Rebel."

Tucson Was Base

Since the 1930s, Mrs. Sanger used Tucson as the base of her

Files

AGO

indicted in 1915

she was indicted for birth control information in the mails. The indictment was dropped after protests to President Woodrow Wilson and friends of Mrs. Sanger.

Files

AGO

1941

how dance
Virginia Ru-
e Jr., and
William

vacationing
Beach.

Monterey,
the late
posite the
oved this

family have
L. L. Mack-
and Van-
move here
next few

She organized the first American birth control conference in New York City in 1921.

On a world tour in 1922 she took the gospel of planned parenthood to many nations. She organized the World Population Conference at Geneva in 1924.

She wrote a number of books on birth control, including one titled, "What Every Girl Should Know." She was editor and publisher for many years by a publication titled "The Woman Rebel."

Tucson Was Base

Since the 1930s, Mrs. Singer used Tucson as the base of her efforts.

Her son, Dr. Grant Sanger of New York, said, "She knew all the famous radical leaders"—Samuel Gompers, Eugene Debs and the rest. They would say, "Margaret, come and join us. Once the labor unions reach what they want or woman suffrage is here, we'll get birth control her entire life," Dr. Sanger said of his mother.

"I just don't have the feeling we can control the population explosion, she said a few years ago. "I don't see how we can control the birth rate until we get the government to agree that this is something which should be controlled."



Aboriginal Remains In Pocahontas County

By Dr. N. R. Price

Taken from a January 11,
1912 issue of The Pocahontas
Times.

As stated in my former letter I have been an investigator of aboriginal remains in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, and have made a collection of several thousand fine specimens of Indian stone relics. These investigations and collections have extended over a period of twenty-five years, during which time I have visited every part of the County where camping sites were reported to exist, and have visited nearly every earth work or mound.

My observations and the traditional history of early settlers of this region led me to believe that there were no permanent settlements in this part, that is to say that the region was visited by Indians only in their migratory fashion, or perhaps at certain seasons for the fine hunting and fishing that was had here, and which is still a favorite resort of hunters of the white race. The larger articles and cooking utensils that mark the more permanent camp sites in other localities, as in the region of the Chesapeake Bay,

the crooked fork of Elk River. The valley of Knapps Creek was followed to the junction with Douthards Creek fourteen miles to the crossing of the main Allegheny range to the waters of Jackson's River in Bath County, Virginia. All of these are today main highways of travel, and within historical times armed bands of marauding Indians from the Ohio country have been pursued by the avenging pioneers of the Valley and Augusta, Virginia. The other great highway for the aborigines in crossing to the Ohio from what now constitutes the State of Virginia was to follow the valleys of the New and Kanawha Rivers, about seventy miles to the south.

At Marlinton there are numerous evidences of long occupancy. Within a few hundred yards of the courthouse there is a mound of considerable dimensions, although about obliterated by the plow. Within the memory of persons now living it was about ten feet in height. Another mound of earth and stone is situated in the bottom lands near the river, and near the residence of Mr. C. W. Price. From this mound were removed within the past year the remains of at least seven adult skeletons. These had been buried in a manner

04-DCS09461.JPG
tlers of this region led me to believe that there were no permanent settlements in this part, that is to say that the region was visited by Indians only in their migratory fashion, or perhaps at certain seasons for the fine hunting and fishing that was had here, and which is still a favorite resort of hunters of the white race. The larger articles and cooking utensils that mark the more permanent camp sites in other localities, as in the region of the Chesapeake Bay, and along the Ohio River are almost entirely lacking here. The campsites are usually well marked by the presence of numerous arrows finished and unfinished and broken; beds of periwinkle shells if near the river, and the presence of curious river rocks of some sort that bear heat well, that are pitted on both sides, presumably to allow of handling, and have been used in the crude cookery that prevailed with this primitive people. These camping grounds may be looked for at a point where there is high ground or at or near the juncture of some stream that joins the Greenbrier River the principal river that rises in the eastern part of the state

Pocahontas County has the distinction of having the great elevation of any county in

pancy. Within a few hundred yards of the courthouse there is a mound of considerable dimensions, although about obliterated by the plow. Within the memory of persons now living it was about ten feet in height. Another mound of earth and stone is situated in the bottom lands near the river, and near the residence of Mr. C. W. Price. From this mound were removed within the past year the remains of at least seven adult skeletons. These had been buried in a manner that indicated that all the bodies had been thrown together and earth heaped on them, or else at some time the skeletons had been disturbed, and afterwards returned to the mound and covered up. There is no record of the mound having been disturbed, except on the surface by the erosive effect of the cultivation of the soil in the surrounding fields, and the skeletons were discovered in an accidental manner by workmen laying a watermain. Some of the bones thrown out at that time I have in my possession, and indicate adult males in the prime of life. Early tradition has it that a battle was fought at this point between the Indians and that the dead were buried in this mound. It may be that the bones were disturbed in the mound at an early

river, and the presence of curious river rocks of some sort that bear heat well, that are pitted on both sides, presumably to allow of handling, and have been used in the crude cookery that prevailed with this primitive people. These camping grounds may be looked for at a point where there is high ground or at or near the juncture of some stream that joins the Greenbrier River the principal river that rises in the eastern part of the state

Pocahontas County has the distinction of having the greatest elevation of any county in the state, and giving rise to more streams than any other: the headwaters of the Greenbrier, the Elk, Cheat, Williams River, Cranberry, Gauley and several others of less importance. Its forests of pines and hardwoods are the finest in the state.

Marlinton, the county seat, is situated at the junction of Knapps Creek with the Greenbrier River from the east and Stony Creek from the west. The Indian Draft is an offshoot of Stony Creek valley, and an old Indian Trail leads up this "draft" four miles to the foot of Elk Mountain and across Elk Mountain to the head of

record of the mound having been disturbed, except on the surface by the erosive effect of the cultivation of the soil in the surrounding fields, and the skeletons were discovered in an accidental manner by workmen laying a watermain. Some of the bones thrown out at that time I have in my possession, and indicate adult males in the prime of life. Early tradition has it that a battle was fought at this point between the Indians and that the dead were buried in this mound. It may be that the bones were disturbed in the mound at an early date in the settlement of the country by the whites and the tradition grew out of the fact that so many skeletons were found together in one burial place. My paternal great grand father owned and cleared the fields where these two mounds are situate, but there is no special family history of them. It is possible that in the stress of winning this country from the revengeful Indian that little value was placed on the mounds as evidence of the earlier occupiers of the soil, and the forests were cleared from them and the mounds leveled by the plow as soon as it was practicable for them to do so.

River. It is certain that early settlers
Creek regarded them as entirely the
ction work of the Indian tribes then
rteen in possession of the country, or
f the their immediate forbears, as
o the the word "Indian mound," in
er in general use even to this day,
ll of sufficiently proves.

My only opinion is that the
Indians as known to historic
times were in the habit of
throwing up mounds, generally
in the neighborhood of their
camps, to commemorate some
special occasion, as the death
of a number of men in battle,
or the grave of a distinguished
man in the tribe. However, I
do not remember to have read
that any of the mounds of
which I have heard were fresh-
ly built at the time of their dis-
covery by the whites. On the
contrary, all of which there is
any record of early discovery
bore the signs of great antiqui-
ty, being covered with an an-
cient growth of forest trees.

A large mound four miles be-
low Marlinton on the top of a
high hill, in the primeval forest,
has never been disturbed except
for a hole sunk from the top
about six feet to the level of the
surrounding earth, at which
depth a thick layer of ashes was
found. A very large oak grow-

A small mound of earth and
stone at the mouth of Locust
Creek was visited by the writer
a few years ago. A short time
before a skeleton had been dis-
covered in this mound but no
other relics. There are a few
mounds in the vicinity of Dun-
more and Green Bank in the
upper part of Pocahontas Coun-
ty, but the writer has never
seen them.

There is no evidence that the
Indians traveled far into what
was a dense forest back from
the Greenbrier River and its
branches and tributaries. In
fact in the fields that have
in late years been cleared and
cultivated on the uplands and
higher mountains only rarely
are the arrow points discovered,
such as might have been lost
in the chase, while nearly ev-
ery field on the low lands is
thickly strewn with these evi-
dences of early occupancy, and
at some of camp sites mention-
ed thousands of arrow points
and other relics have been col-
lected after the plowing of the
fields, and the soil continues to
yield an apparently undiminish-
ed supply to those who care to
look for them.

Flint, the usual material for
the manufacture of arrow

207-DSC09464.JPG
ued by
of the
Virginia.
ay for
sing to
y con-
argin a
eys of
ivers,
o the
re nu
occu
adred
there
le di-
it ob-
ithin
now
et in
earth
n the
iver.
Mr.
ound
past
leas
hes
nner
bod-
ther
, or
tons
fter
und
s no
ving
the
t of
il in
the
d in
ork-
ome
hat
ion

throwing up mounds, generally in the neighborhood of their camps, to commemorate some special occasion, as the death of a number of men in battle, or the grave of a distinguished man in the tribe. However, I do not remember to have read that any of the mounds of which I have heard were freshly built at the time of their discovery by the whites. On the contrary, all of which there is any record of early discovery bore the signs of great antiquity, being covered with an ancient growth of forest trees.

A large mound four miles below Marlinton on the top of a high hill, in the primeval forest, has never been disturbed except for a hole sunk from the top about six feet to the level of the surrounding earth, at which depth a thick layer of ashes was found. A very large oak growing on this mound was uprooted many years ago, and tore away a part of one side. This mound is composed of earth and stones, all the stones having been conveyed a distance of several hundred feet, as there is none in the immediate vicinity of the mound. There is probably thirty or forty tons of loose rock in this mound. It is near the mouth of Swago Creek and many relics and other signs of occupancy have been noted in the fields near this mound and in the region surrounding.

At Clover Lick, on the Warwick estate, there are several mounds of the usual form and

There is no evidence that the Indians traveled far into what was a dense forest back from the Greenbrier River and its branches and tributaries. In fact in the fields that have in late years been cleared and cultivated on the uplands and higher mountains only rarely are the arrow points discovered, such as might have been lost in the chase, while nearly every field on the low lands is thickly strewn with these evidences of early occupancy, and at some of camp sites mentioned thousands of arrow points and other relics have been collected after the plowing of the fields, and the soil continues to yield an apparently undiminished supply to those who care to look for them.

Flint, the usual material for the manufacture of arrow points and spear heads is native to the limestone formation of the county, and several beds are known to have been worked. One on the headwaters of Stony Creek, another on Stamping Creek. In the vicinity of both these beds there is evidence of camp sites, and stone relics are numerous. The public road leading to the head of Stony Creek cuts through a mound about one hundred yards from the ledge of flint, on the lands of James Sharp.

On the Crooked Fork of Elk River on the lands of Robert Gibson there is an "Indian Ring," about 300 feet in diam-

onstra
This
ple
wind
size,
that
to b
Luck
proj
that
long
the
dow
cut,
T
to g
tim
ficu
the
mo
As
me
ter
and
wo
the
ins
pa
sa
pa
an
It
go
pe
or
to
te
m
C
fr
ni
ca
de
es

d in a manner that all the bones brown together and on them, or the skeletons bed, and after to the mound p. There is no mound having except on the osive effect of of the soil in fields, and the discovered in nner by work- remain. Some n out at that y possession, t males in the rly tradition e was fought een the In- e dead were und. It may were disturb at an early nent of the ites and the of the fact letons were one burial great grand cleared the wo mounds there is no ry of them. the stress untry from in that lit- ced on th- of the ear- soil, and eared from ds leveled as it was to do so.

a part of one side. This mound is composed of earth and stones, all the stones having been conveyed a distance of several hundred feet, as there is none in the immediate vicinity of the mound. There is probably thirty or forty tons of loose rock in this mound. It is near the mouth of Swago Creek and many relics and other signs of occupancy have been noted in the fields near this mound and in the region surrounding.

At Clover Lick, on the Warwick estate, there are several mounds of the usual form and size. These are at the mouth of Clover Creek, and was a famous resort for Indians, a trail leading from Clover Creek valley through the Rider Gap and Big Spring Gap to the waters of Old Field Fork and Big Spring Fork of Elk River, respectively. One of these mounds was opened about one hundred years ago by the late Jacob Warwick, a first settler, an Indian fighter who was at the battle of Point Pleasant, 1774, a veteran of the Revolution. The well preserved bones of an adult were found in a sitting posture, face to the west, and several articles of stone and metal. All was left undisturbed and the burial place left as it was found. Succeeding years and a century's or more cultivation of the soil have about obliterated these mounds. Many relics have been found in the fields surrounding these mounds.

to the limestone formation of the county, and several beds are known to have been worked. One on the headwaters of Stony Creek, another on Stamping Creek. In the vicinity of both these beds there is evidence of camp sites, and stone relics are numerous. The public road leading to the head of Stony Creek cuts through a mound about one hundred yards from the ledge of flint, on the lands of James Sharp.

On the Crooked Fork of Elk River on the lands of Robert Gibson there is an "Indian Ring," about 300 feet in diameter, formed by a sort of wire grass. This phenomenon is well marked and appears whenever the field is in grass, for more than fifty years since the spot was cleared of a dense growth of timber and laurel. There is no evidence that this has any connection with Indian remains, but has been a marvel for half a century. It is well marked even in a small photograph made from a slight elevation and of which I enclose a copy.

Culbert Lee Gwin 43

Culbert Lee (Cub) Gwin, 83, died at his home near Williamsville Monday, Dec. 4 after a long illness.

He was a son of the late Morgan and Susan Sorrell Gwin and was born near Headwaters Oct. 18, 1884. He was a farmer and had spent his entire life in the Headwaters-Williamsville area and was a member of Southall Presbyterian Chapel.

Surviving is his widow, Mrs. Sallie Hupman Gwin; a sister, Mrs. Ollie Crummett, of Staunton;

Dunmore Community Center

Next time you drive by Dunmore Community, notice how nice the community center is beginning to look. The latest improvement has been installing some new windows and replacing all broken and damaged window panes. The sponsoring group for this project was the Dunmore Home Demonstration Club.

This may sound like a simple procedure, not so! The windows happen to be over-

ployed.
k, June
of the
d Mrs.
o, who

d from
al, Vir-
d since
Amer-
n.

s wife,
Wood.
J. and
both of
Virgin-
Goldie
Front
nother,

the stories in the morning. With
dow panes can of course be
cut, so that was no problem.

The next undertaking was
to get the work done. It some
times turns out to be very dif-
ficult to find someone to do
the work, even where there is
money on hand to pay for it.
As it happens one of the club
member's husband is a carpen-
ter; even though he is retired
and does very little custom
work, she persuaded him to do
the work.

All new framing had to be
installed in one window, and
part on another before the new

Guy
and Jun-
worth,
Chelma
e, and
of Ar-
eight

he held
in the
Funera
Rev
e Rev
trial i